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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 14, 1925

LABOR'S POLITICAL POLICY
UNION LABEL POWER
CHILD MANAGEMENT
DIAMOND JUBILEE DECORATIONS
HEAD AND HEART

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Los Angeles Baseball Club Team.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
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SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 66th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.

Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Commercial Telegraphers—E. G. Rowe, 173 Dolores.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 118 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 3558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGinnis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hamlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Coualhan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 21st St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1925

No. 28



Labor's Political Policy



A strenuous non-partisan political campaign during the congressional elections of next year was approved today by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

State federations of labor, city central bodies, local unions and general and volunteer organizers will be called upon to make every preparation for both the primary and election campaigns.

Reports from every congressional district in the United States were considered. The reports were most enthusiastic in predicting expected victories.

The report of the Executive Council will be made to the convention which meets in Atlantic City, October 5. Immediately after that convention, the Executive Council stated, it "will enter the various campaigns with the purpose of supporting those who can be depended upon to be true to the people, for if they are true to the people they will be true to labor."

Resolutions adopted warn the wage earners and their sympathizers not to lose interest in the nomination and election of candidates friendly to labor and the people. While in the 1924 election labor deviated somewhat from its former non-partisan political policy, the El Paso convention declared "that for the American Federation of Labor to be true to its mission it must be as free from political party domination now as at any time in its history."

"This means," declares the Executive Council, "that the American Federation of Labor non-partisan political policy in the future will be along the usual definitely-outlined plan."

No aid or comfort will be given those who seek to launch third party movements as the Executive Council said:

"In conducting all non-partisan political campaigns the American Federation of Labor will maintain control within itself of the decisions to be made and the procedure to be followed. The Executive Council, however, believes that it should accept the support that is freely given by any group that has for its purpose the carrying out of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor."

An educational campaign to aid the non-partisan voters in marking the extensive ballots now so prevalent will be launched immediately. State federations of labor and city central bodies were urged to make a study of the laws in their respective states covering the primaries and elections in order to secure legislation that would make them more responsive to the will of the people.

Condemnation of the "political bosses" that are endeavoring to do away with primaries was a feature of the resolution. The people are warned that while those who are advocating the elimination of primaries to permit the "bosses" to select candidates have been defeated so far they will continue the agitation. It is therefore necessary to carefully watch all legislation along that line in the various states.

All labor was reminded by the Executive Council that the non-partisan political policy "has passed through the crucible of experience and has proved to be the best plan yet adopted for labor to voice itself politically."

Since the non-partisan political policy has been

followed, many independent or third party movements have come and gone. Generally they existed only for one election.

"The people generally are beginning to realize that hide-bound partyism does not benefit them," declared the Executive Council. "All too frequently they have learned that pledges in party platforms were not always respected but were used simply as a stepping stone to office. The Executive Council believes that as a result of its non-partisan political policy the launching of third party movements has been proved wasted effort and injurious to the desire to elect candidates with favorable records. The 1922 and 1924 political campaigns definitely determined this fact. Experience therefore has taught labor that to be successful politically it must continue in the future as in the past to follow its non-partisan political policy."

Another feature of the declarations is that an active campaign to interest women wage earners and their sympathizers will be carried on.

FOREMAN, TUGS AND DREDGERS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that an examination for the position of General Foreman of Tugs and Dredgers, Board of State Harbor Commissioners, will be held in San Francisco as soon as practicable after the closing date announced.

The salary for the position is \$250 a month.

The duties of the position are under general administrative direction to have charge of and be responsible for the operation, maintenance and repair of tugs and dredgers belonging to the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, and used in the construction and maintenance of an adequate channel along the San Francisco harbor front.

The examination is open to all American citizens who have reached their twenty-first but not their fifty-first birthday on the closing date announced above, who are in good physical condition, and who meet the requirements outlined below.

Applicants must have had not less than ten years of experience of a general nature in tug and dredger operation, at least four years of which must have been in responsible charge as a general foreman or superintendent of dredging operations, or its equivalent. Four years' credit in trade experience will be allowed for suitable engineering training. Applicants must possess proven executive ability and proficiency.

The examination will be entirely oral, and will be conducted by a special board of examiners appointed by the State Civil Service Commission.

Persons desiring to enter the examination may secure application blanks from the State Civil Service Commission, Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; Room 116, State Building, San Francisco; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles, and from the following offices of the State Free Employment Bureau: 771 Howard street, San Francisco; 401 Tenth street, Oakland; 14 Almaden avenue, San Jose; 1823 Kern street, Fresno; 35 North Center street, Stockton; 206 Court street, Los Angeles; 106 B street, San Diego.

Completed applications must be filed with the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento, on or before August 31, 1925.

UNION'S JOB NOT DONE.

By International Labor News Service.

An attempt by Collier's Weekly, which is the product of non-union printers, to spread the impression that the union's job is done and that the old-fashioned labor organization is already obsolete, is answered by the National Catholic Welfare Conference in a vigorous statement.

Wage figures, gleaned by various government and private sources, contradict Collier's, which in a current editorial asserts that "the wage struggle has been won—at least no longer are men compelled to fight for a living wage," says the National Catholic Welfare Conference, which declares the figures indicate that great numbers of workingmen in the United States are not receiving wages high enough to support a family in decent comfort. The council goes on to say:

Section Men Poorly Paid.

"About 200,000 section men on class 1 railroads last year made an average of \$73 a month; 56,000 extra gang men made \$75 a month; 23,000 bridge and crossing tenders made \$75 a month; 60,000 shop laborers made \$80 a month. All of these worked an average of more than eight hours a day and some much more than that. None of them made a living wage. Their number is greatly increased when other railroads are considered.

"Their wages were, for the most part, fixed by the Railroad Labor Board on the basis of what is paid for similar work elsewhere. It is probable that the Railroad Labor Board put the sum below what is paid in many other industries but it did not miss the amount more than \$10 or \$20 a month.

"A year ago unskilled men in 23 factory industries were making an average of about \$22 a week, according to a report of an employers' organization, the National Industrial Conference Board. This is four or five dollars a week more than the railroads gave common labor. But even this amount is not a living wage. It is equivalent to about \$650 a year in pre-war prices.

Millions Get Pittance.

"A few months ago the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics investigated a cross-section of wage and salary workers in 92 cities and towns and found that over half of the men who were heads of families made less than \$1,250 a year and about a fourth made under \$1,050 a year. More than 60 per cent of the men in the cotton industry get under \$20 a week, according to the same bureau.

"There are something over ten million laborers in the United States and four and a quarter million semi-skilled workers. Close to another five million are skilled. Three and a half million are clerks and the like. Another three-quarters of a million are servants. Here are 23½ million wage and salary workers, all of whom are males. Relatively few of the laborers get \$25 a week. Most of them get between \$17.50 and \$22.50 a week. Some receive less. Many classed as semi-skilled are in about the same position as regards wages. One would be not far wrong to estimate that about half of the men who work for wages do not get a family living wage."

UNION LABEL POWER.

By Jack Williams.

Education. What a great word. It covers everything, means everything, and deals with everything. And these days education is so easy of attainment. Books, labor schools, labor papers, dictionaries galore. All that is needed is to tear oneself away occasionally from the continuous bind of "sports," cards, pugilism and other such pastimes and devote oneself to the study of laborism. This doesn't mean a college education. It simply means being able to read and draw clear inferences.

In spare time slip into a quiet corner and get into an argument with the stubborn facts in life. Take with you a few helps in the shape of condensed gems from the minds between covers we call books. It is worth a trial because it lets you into the mysteries and wonders that are all enclosed within twenty-six simple letters we call the alphabet. Here in God's broad domains, nature has beamed on us in plenty of land and limitless natural gifts. Were we but to use the power behind that other gift (the union label) consolidated unionism would be ours to settle the policies of the dollar hogs who force little children to work late at night till the call of sleep causes them to bump their poor little drooping noses against boxes used as tables both to work on, eat on and sleep on.

Anyway, what's the matter with American unionists? In 1905 the high court of England held against the union of railway workers. In a flash that action brought union labor to its feet. Soon it forced through parliament a law that made it impossible for the courts to interfere with labor organizations. Unable were the "interests" to reverse that law. That's unionism. Our union brothers fifty-one and one-half degrees north of the line, with hardly enough space to move freely; who speak the same language; think the same, figure the same, but don't "act" the same, will be glad to join with us in spreading the gospel of the union label.

Are we asleep this side of the big pond? Ample

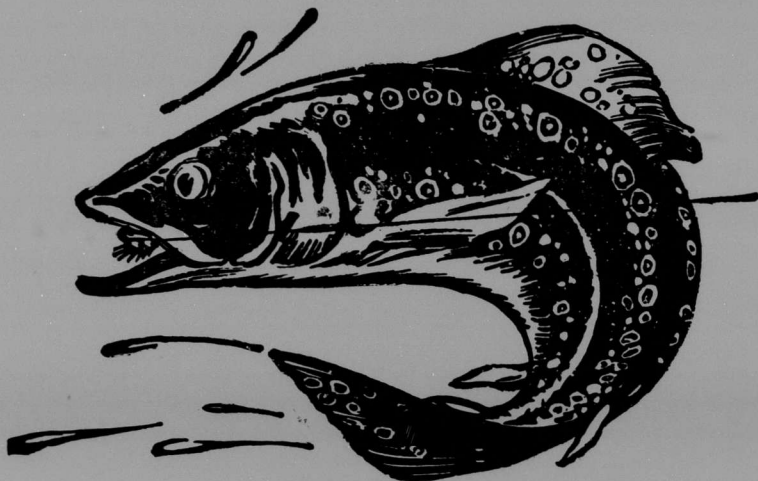
means have we to block the ruled courts in injunctive wrongs and reverses of union labor laws upheld by congress—the tribunal of the people. Why don't we do it? The answer is stale. A few moments with the immortal Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson are eye-openers in the estimate of the money-ridden judiciary. No space for quotes. Read up. Get alive to labor knowledge contained in books and labor journals. As well as ending up much surprised, you'll also end up much enlightened.

In that read-up you will learn that like all other containments in nature, union labor is subject to the law of change and must keep apace of the times. You will learn that the foundation of unionism is the closed shop of which the union label is the symbol. The label has no guesses to make; it has no pleas to utter, it doesn't need any. Its course is set if workers will do their part. Say, what are we working for? Is it for fun, or is it to amuse the big fellows, which? In the settlement of union destiny no greater power can be obtained than that bestowed by the union label and the vote.

The mysteries of life acquire interest because they are puzzles. There isn't much puzzle about neglect of faith due the union label and the vote. To men who think and act fair such neglect is not only downright stupidity, it is making a lie out of the obligation taken when you entered the union ranks.

Too much talk is the burden we daily shoulder. All this "do" and "what-we-are-going-to-do" isn't worth the hot air expended on it. Labor's victory is when the labor journals get attention and the union label is hoisted, not half-mast, but to the summit—its rightful place in labor direction and output. Do you think the dollar gobblers with "General" Steel Gary in command need any urging to attend to the issue of trust journals? Not much.

Wielding the union label, the cigarmakers drove the Chinese out of their trade in 1874. The label has never known a serious setback since.



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DIAMOND JUBILEE DECORATIONS.

Determined that San Francisco's decorations during Diamond Jubilee Week, September 5 to 12, shall be artistically correct and not an eyesore event to the most sensitively aesthetic, the Jubilee Lighting and Decorating Committee announced today that it had obtained the services of M. Chepourkoff, noted Russian artist and designer, graduate of the Petrograd Academy of Fine Arts, as "decoration counselor." His services will be available gratis to everyone doing any decorating in connection with the Diamond Jubilee.

"We want to see every building on the principal streets and on the streets of the line of march decorated in keeping with the celebration," said Frank E. Carroll, chairman of the Lighting and Decorating Committee, "but if the decoration is crudely or improperly done visitors are going to carry away a poor impression of the artistic sensibilities of San Francisco."

"For this reason we have retained Mr. Chepourkoff as decoration counselor and his expert assistance and advice are available to all."

"At the same time the committee wishes to sound a warning against the 'fly-by-night' decorators who have flocked into the city at the eleventh hour and are trying to take away the cream of the decorating contracts from citizens who have been in business here for years."

"We want the people to know that we have many reputable resident decorators registered with us who are prepared to do the work properly and just as cheaply, if not cheaper, than these newcomers."

A studio has been turned over to Chepourkoff at the Jubilee headquarters, 445 Phelan building. Although widely acclaimed in his native land as a painter and designer, Chepourkoff is still a very young man.

When the fury of the Bolsheviks was turned against intellectuals, he was among those forced to flee from Russia and he took refuge in China, where he continued his work and his studies.

When the quota provisions of the immigration law permitted, he entered the United States, where he has been since 1923.

"The dreams of my boyhood are awakened again in California," says Chepourkoff. "Here I have found what I have been looking for—opportunity, and in an ideal setting, a wonderful climate, romantic history, bewitching beauty."

"I want to do my best for California's Diamond Jubilee to express my appreciation for what the Golden State offers me."

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CHILD MANAGEMENT.*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

2—Good Habits May Be Taught.

Tendencies toward thinking and acting in certain ways, which are called habits, are the outgrowth of training and experience. They are not inherited. We begin to form habits at birth and go on through life, forming them quickly and easily in youth and more slowly and with difficulty as the years advance. The oftener the act is repeated or the thought is indulged in the more lasting the habit becomes. Since habit formation begins early and is more or less constant throughout life it is of great importance that emphasis be placed upon establishment of desirable habits.

A young child has certain characteristics that make the acquiring of new habits easy. For one thing, he is suggestible; that is, he accepts without reasoning about it anything which comes from a person he looks up to. "My father said so" or "My mother did it" makes a thing absolutely right for a little child. Again, a child naturally tends to imitate the words, actions, and attitudes of the people around him, and this makes it of the greatest importance that older people furnish him the kind of models they want to have copied. Furthermore, a child wants to please those he loves and wants to have them say so. At first it is only father or mother or some one in the immediate family whose good opinion he wants. Then it is the kindergarten or school teacher. Finally, at 9 or 10, the praise or blame of his playmates or of the gang leader concerns him more than anything else. When this stage is reached parents should not be disheartened and think that their boy is developing into a black sheep. It is a perfectly natural stage which children pass through and which calls only for greater care in the selection of wholesome companions.

This attitude of concern regarding what other people think is a force that parents may use in developing right conduct. Rarely is a child found what does not care for the approval of some one, and training should make a child realize that it is to his advantage to win approbation for desirable acts. Praise for unselfishness, kindness, and general consideration for others tends to perpetuate that type of conduct.

*This article is part of Publication No. 143 of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The entire bulletin may be secured free by writing to the bureau.

The city kid was roaming about in the country when he came upon a dozen or so empty condensed milk cans. Greatly excited, he yelled to his companions: "Hey, fellers, come here quick! I've found a cow's nest!"—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

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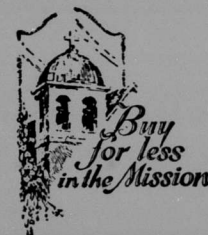
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section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1925

If a law passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature is enforced everybody who desires to use milk will have to buy a cow, because the law provides that "milk be sold only in original containers." The Senator who introduced the bill must have been a livestock owner or a dunce, most likely the latter, because there are more dunces than livestock owners in all our legislative bodies. The time may come when this condition of affairs will not be true, but we are dealing with the present and basing our opinion upon things as they are now.

It is strange how many entertain the hope that some time, in some way they are going to get something for nothing, when it is so clear to all intelligent humans that not one in a million ever meets with the fulfillment of that hope. Each dreamer, loafer and beggar, however, harbors the notion that he is going to be that one happy soul—if such a creature ever is really happy, which is also a very doubtful proposition. Industry, persistent application and hard work are all better horses to ride than the Goddess of Luck in the race for achievement. In the trade union movement, the union label represents the horse of greatest speed, and wins invariably when entered and ridden by a real trade unionist. Be that kind of a jockey and help the whole movement to progress and succeed.

In spite of all the prosperity propaganda of the press the fact remains that conditions are not what they should be and that instead of getting better they are daily growing worse. Crop prospects throughout the entire United States give promise of being good this year so that the cause of the present state of affairs must be attributed to some other cause, most likely to manipulation of finances for some reason or other by big interests. In San Francisco particularly the retail merchants are complaining that business is poor, and they are themselves to a great extent responsible for it, because they contributed money to a union fighting organization that has been the cause of many permanent citizens leaving the city and transients coming in to take their places, getting the money and taking it elsewhere. This has been the chief result produced by the Industrial Association by its war on organized labor. Are the retail merchants asleep, or are they incapable of seeing where their interests lie?

Head and Heart

Sometimes the little things in life more clearly indicate the character of the individual than all the important transactions of an entire career. A man may preach a fine philosophy of life, and in general practice it openly, and impress the casual observer with the idea that he is all that could be asked for, yet in some thoughtless moment, may set his acting aside and display the real feelings of his heart. Recently we were in the wilds of one of the northern counties of the State, far from the beaten paths of civilization and the activities of humanity, when suddenly, and without fear, there appeared on the scene a splendid type of young deer. There were two hundred of us in the party, and though the young buck saw us he seemed to be unafraid and paid little attention to us other than to indicate a degree of surprise at the unusual and queer objects that confronted him. At any rate he proceeded down into the stream and calmly took a drink of crystal clear mountain water and then leisurely walked up on the embankment and surveyed his surroundings momentarily. One man in the party picked up a stone and said: "I am going to scare him, because if he goes on without molestation the season for hunting deer will be open within fifteen days and some hunter will surely get him, and it would be a shame to kill such an innocent, unoffensive creature merely for the so-called sport of the thing."

This man very clearly indicated the workings of his heart, his sympathy for dumb animals by this simple little act of kind consideration for the welfare of the little deer, while several others in the same party, upon sight of the deer, promptly indicated their selfishness by shouting: "Gee, I wish I had a gun." And that seemed to be the sentiment that dominated most of those who witnessed the sight.

We recall at this point the gaunt and homely Abraham Lincoln going to the rescue of a captive pig that was penned in a wallow under a fence. In the process of extrication it is related that Lincoln was freely bespattered with mud and had to attend an important political meeting in that predicament, yet he gladly set the unfortunate and not too lovely creature at liberty, thus displaying a genuine unselfishness of nature and a true nobleness of spirit.

A story is told of a well known musical comedy actor who was recently playing a middle western town, and from the window of a stationary Pullman diner saw a tramp dog running up and down the railroad yards in bewilderment. The thousand-dollar-a-week star immediately jumped up from his table and left the car, going after the unkempt little animal and, returning to the diner, ordered a fine meal for the little outcast. Another indication of noble unselfishness.

These instances prompt the wonderment as to whether those acting in such a fashion are not more happy throughout life than are those who are always thinking of and acting for themselves, and if, as a final proposition, the unselfish individual does not really get more out of life than does the one who is grasping at every opportunity, fair or unfair, to benefit himself. In other words, whether a clear conscience and a peaceful mind, coming as the result of humane and noble actions, are not more worth while in life than the accumulations that come from selfish impulses and actions. In a purely practical sense, is this not true? And if it is, why is it that so many apparently intelligent individuals fail to grasp the facts of the situation and go on day after day exercising their ingenuity to get the things that seem to be of immediate advantage to them, all the while sacrificing the happiness that might come as a consequence of more noble and unselfish conduct in the everyday affairs of life?

This is, of course, a sentimental discussion, but how much better off we would all be if we were to conduct ourselves in accordance with the Golden Rule on our short journey through life!

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Reports coming from all parts of the United States, and, in fact, from all over the world, indicate that there is going to be a great crowd in San Francisco during the week of the celebration of our Diamond Jubilee. The Labor Day parade will be the first of the great celebration and every union in the city should see to it that a good showing is made in point of numbers in line. The Labor Day Committee has spared no effort to provide for a tremendous parade, plenty of music, attractive floats and transparencies that will tell the story of labor's triumphal march down through the years. The opportunity is to be presented to us this year, and the member of a union who fails to get in line will be recreant to his duty to the cause as well as neglectful of his own best interests. Prepare to get into the parade yourself and endeavor to induce your fellows to follow your example.

Latest figures from Scotland seem to indicate that about one-third of the wage workers are organized, and Scotland is a strictly industrial country, where the workers all speak the same language and have interests that are pretty much alike. We are, not, therefore, faring very badly in this country when all things are taken into account. We are not an industrial country in the sense that applies to Scotland, and nearly every language spoken anywhere on earth can be found in use among our workers. The truth of the matter is that the American labor movement is the wonder of the world and is daily becoming more and more wonderful in spite of conditions prevailing which handicap us in organizing and in spite of all the opposition that about the greediest bunch of employers in the world can give us. We are making constant progress, so that the job of organizing seems to have been pretty well handled in the past and doubtless will be in capable hands in the future. The outlook, therefore, is altogether optimistic, viewing the situation from whatever angle one may choose.

VOTE OF FREEDOM.

By Martha Shepard Lippincott.

Shall we vote for freedom now,
Or be the rich man's slaves?
Only wisdom of our votes,
The people's freedom, saves.
Vote for righteous justice now,
So we may all be free,
And will never have to kneel
Beneath cruel tyranny.

We must learn to guard our rights
Ere they, from us, have gone,
And we see the day of greed,
Upon the world, would dawn.
Let us check the iron heel
That tries to crush our rights.
Let all see the poor man still,
For his own freedom, fights.

Let us show we have the brains
To vote for what is right,
Not to sell our votes for gold,
The people's lives to blight.
Vote for honor, freedom, too.
To make the world all seem
Like the sweet fulfillment of
Our most ideal, sweet dream.

WIT AT RANDOM

Teacher—"Johnny, I'm only punishing you because I love you."

Johnny—"I wish I was big enough to return your love."—Black and Blue Jay.

"I just saw a horse with a wooden leg."

"Where?"

"On the merry-go-round."

Doctor—"You've a bad case of poisoning."

Gent with the malady—"Yes, and I have six bottles left."

Uncle Toby had a neighbor who was in the habit of working on Sunday, but after a while he joined the church.

One day he met the minister to whose church the man belonged.

"Well, Uncle Toby," said the minister, "do you see any difference in Mr. Smith since he joined the church?"

"Yes," said Uncle Toby, "a great difference. Before, when he went to mend the fences on Sunday, he carried his axe on his shoulder. Now he carries it under his overcoat."

"Did you have words with your wife?"

"Yes, I had words, but no opportunity for using them."—London Mail.

One morning four-year-old Bess had pancakes and sirup for breakfast. After she had eaten the cakes there was some sirup left on her plate and she said: "Mama, please give me a spoon; my fork leaks."—Chicago Daily News.

The picnickers were obliged to cross a railroad track in reaching the place where they were to have lunch and little Bobby, going ahead, saw a train approaching.

Eagerly he shouted to his father, who was still on the track, "Hurry, Daddy, or else give me the lunch."—Progressive Grocer.

The school ma'am was young and pretty and she had some big boys, among them one named Johnny Jones.

One afternoon Johnny tried an experiment.

"Johnny Jones, did you write that?" cried the angry teacher, surveying a notice on the blackboard which read: "Johnny Jones can kiss more girls than anyone else in this room."

"Yes'm," said the imperturbable John.

"Well, sir, you may stay after school tonight," commanded the schoolma'am.

"I tell you, fellows," said Johnny to his companions, as he joined them after being "kept in" a half hour by the pretty schoolmistress, "it pays to advertise."

Bob—"Here is this mongrel of yours doing all those tricks and there is my dog with a wonderful family history that can't be taught a single thing."

Job—"Taint so much the dog; you have to know more'n he does or you can't learn him anything."—American Printer.

Guide—"This is the room where the duke was assassinated."

Visitor—"Indeed! Why, last year you showed us another room."

Guide—"Quite right, sir, but that room is being repainted now."—Brisbane (Australia) Mail.

"And never let me see you back here again," said the judge sternly.

The prisoner looked about, at the jury, at the judge, at the lawyers, at the court clerks, and replied: "I won't come back, sir; I'll keep out o' bad company."—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Since Sinclair Lewis made a lot of money and a lot of popularity out of some books that deserve their popularity for the good stories they tell, it has been the fashion to use the words "Main Street" and "Babbitt" or "Babbitt" in a breadth of application that grows looser every day. Unless you can brand someone as a "Babbitt" about every hour you are socially and scientifically as out of date as you are in the use of slang unless you can diagnose a case of heebie-jeebies on sight.

The parlor back-scratchers and brain-carriers have to have something to pick on; they have to have labels for things; they have to have catchwords (goodness, how they love labels and catchwords that save them from the necessity of originality), and if they weren't howling about "Babbitt" they'd be yowling about something else. Now, what is usually ridiculed as "Babbitt" is about the same thing that bobs up when the young fellow from the farm or 'longshore breezes in with his first roll of bills and replaces the old run-down brogans with a pair of sparkling, bright yellow shoes and tops off the outburst with a checkered suit that would put a fire engine siren to sleep. He wants something better than he's had and he's going to get it and whether it looks right to anyone else is immaterial to him; it tells him he's getting somewhere—a step beyond where he was. That's just as much self-expression to him as writing a book is to an author—and maybe more.

If the idea of getting somewhere is any good at all, then what the highbrows call "Babbitt" can not be entirely ridiculed or laughed off. It does have some purpose. It may be a popinjay sort of expression of a little understood desire, but it is the best Mr. Babbitt is capable of, and what more can the poor fellow do?

* * *

Babbitt "boosts" for "our" lodge and for "our" town and all that—and the lofty writers of books and makers of jokes laugh at him. But, getting right down to brass tacks, who can prove there's anything wrong with that? Of course, for those who accept the view that there is no purpose in any human effort (and this is by no means confined to "fundamentalists"), Babbitt is a fool and he ought to go and loaf under a cocoanut tree, if he can find one. But the critics and highbrows, it will be noticed, are generally enjoying the very things that have been brought into use by what they deride as "Babbitt."

* * *

You can bet your last dollar that the critics enjoy their bath tubs, their electric appliances, their automobiles, their concrete sidewalks, their tooth-brushes, their good clothes—if they can possibly get the money or the credit with which to get them. And it is equally true that it is nothing more than the spirit of "Babbitt" that has made America the greatest user per capita of bath tubs, tooth-brushes, libraries, automobiles and all of the things those articles typify, denote and travel with. It is the "get ahead" idea, the "our-town-is-the-best-and-most-prosperous" idea.

The truth is that there is an idealism back of Babbitt—an idealism that Babbitt probably couldn't explain and maybe wouldn't suspect, but it's there just the same; and it is a very close relative of the trade union idea of better wages, fewer working hours, better sanitary conditions, a chance to possess more things and to enjoy more things.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Plans for San Francisco labor's participation in the Diamond Jubilee week celebration were practically completed at a meeting of the joint Labor Council and Building Trades Council committee meeting last Saturday night. The committees on entertainment and speakers announced that the big parade would lead the day's festivities, to be followed in the evening by a magnificent fireworks display in the Civic Center, a pageant in the Auditorium, dancing in the Auditorium and street dancing. The speaker of the evening program was announced as the Hon. Ernest P. Marsh, conciliator of the United States Department of Labor. Those who have heard Mr. Marsh say that he is one of the most forceful speakers on labor matters in the country. The drawing for position in the line of march was then held, and the Allied Printing Trades was fortunate in securing the fourth position. As the parade will start promptly at 10 a. m., it should not be many minutes thereafter until the printing division swings into line. Place of assemblage and division marshals and their assistants will be announced within a few days. No. 21's plans are all made and we but await the day. However, the committee on automobiles, in which to carry our older members, are still in need of several machines, and they again call upon those who are willing to donate the use of their automobiles to write or call Secretary Michelson and state their willingness to participate. All in all, this year's celebration of Labor Day promises to be the biggest and finest display in the history of labor in California, hence it is the duty of the members to show the world by their presence that they are solidly behind their officials and their organization.

Direct and indirect word has been received from all of No. 21's delegates to the Kalamazoo convention, stating that all arrived safely. Harry Johnston and wife, who left several weeks ago, spent several days visiting relatives at Wichita, Kansas, and states the weather was nice "for this time of year. . . . Have decided we should be happy and contented in California. Met a number of old-time printers, including Ajax Johnson and other well knowns." H. J. Benz and G. H. Knell, who motored to the convention, report having a pleasant trip outside of the first few hundred miles in Nevada. First broke a spring, which laid them up, then got caught in a desert sandstorm, and were only able to make 75 miles in ten hours' travel. However, after leaving Nevada they had fine roads and made good time, without mishap. C. K. Couse, the last to leave, stopped over at a couple of places en route, but arrived in Kalamazoo Saturday last.

Apprentices and chairmen of chapels are directed to do two things: The apprentices who have been before the apprentice committee are asked to call at the secretary's office for their new apprentice cards. Chairmen of chapels should see that the apprentices have their current cards the same as journeymen.

W. A. Rosetti, at one time foreman of the Call

NO REGRETS

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composing room, but for a number of years foreman of the New York Journal, and lately relieved of that post, was calling on old friends in this city during the past week.

Definite announcement has been made of the appointment of George Hearst as foreman of the Examiner composing room. Mr. Hearst was assistant to Johnny McNeary and has been in charge since the latter was transferred to New York. Through his many years of service on the Examiner, Mr. Hearst has won the confidence of employee and employer and his promotion is pleasing to his many friends in this city. Harry Darr is now Mr. Hearst's assistant.

C. M. Baker, first vice-president of No. 21, has announced that he has joined the list of commuters, having recently purchased a five-room stucco bungalow in Burlingame. Mr. Baker recently removed to Burlingame for the benefit of his wife and baby's health, and decided to "buy his own" instead of paying the landlord.

F. C. Van Schaick and family are home from a trip to Honolulu, where the former spent a month in the interests of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company.

E. C. Hutchins, formerly machinist on the Helena, Mont., Independent, has joined the field forces of the Mergenthaler Company.

E. G. Jacques and wife have returned from a two weeks' vacation in the redwoods of Humboldt County, and Mr. Jacques is again tapping the ivory at the Commercial News.

Fred Martindale, well known along the coast, is confined to his home at 580 Sanchez street by a severe illness, and those of his friends who are not busy are invited to call before 9 a. m. or after 3 p. m.

F. H. Marietta has just returned from a several weeks' tour of the West. Leaving here in his trusty Ford he has visited almost every scenic spot from Tijuana, Mexico, to the southwestern Canadian border towns. He reports a wonderful trip and no trouble with his car outside of tires.

G. E. Mitchell, Sr., is enjoying a vacation touring through the Sierra Mountains. The Big Trees, Yosemite, Lake Tahoe and Gold Lake have been visited, and he is not yet ready to resume work on the Call-Post.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. B. Maxwell.

T. H. ("Heine") Jansen is on his way to the "Windy City." After visiting in Chicago and other cities in Illinois, he will go south to New Orleans and El Paso, coming home via the southern route.

Where they came from is a matter of conjecture. Where they went, we won't tell. Anyway, Bowes met Harris. Harris fainted, Bowes fainted—they both fainted. End of round one.

O. O. (Off-again, O-again) Oldham is suffering on account of indisposition of his throwing mit. What it's all about we're not sure, but we surmise the trouble was aggravated through over-anxiety in retrieving a wrong-font ace.

Sid Tiers has lost a penchant for Fords (if he ever had such a thing.) One of Henry's "snapping snails" chased Sid all over Fifth street the other night, smacked him amidship and then tried to crawl up where his brains ought to be.

After a two weeks' stay in Lake County, John C. Collins is again doing his stuff on No. 25. John says some of the resorts are charging more "than the traffic will bear," so he evacuated. Californians, Inc., take notice.

"Wild Bill" Trowsell has removed his charming and vivacious personality from the elite social element that infests a certain Feather River resort. He is back on the job (wrist watch 'everything') and has resumed the hopeless task of trying to show Al Overly how to make up page one.

No, siree! G. Braxton Hirst is not deaf. In fact, he's not very dumb. The reason T. Parry WRITES instructions is just a matter of procedure.

MAILERS' ITEMS.

The hearing in arbitration of the Chronicle overtime dispute that was set for Tuesday, August 18, again has been postponed at the request of the chairman of the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, due to the absence from the city on that day of one of the publishers' arbitrators. At this writing no definite date has been scheduled for a hearing of this matter.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

All of the affiliated unions that have convened since the last meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council have donated the sum asked for a display of the label in the Labor Day parade, namely: Web Pressmen, Photo-Engravers, and Printing Pressmen and Assistants.

Stay away from the ball park when Los Angeles plays.

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**SMALL PRICES FOR HIGH
CLASS PUBLICATIONS**

By H. R. Calhan.

Recently, while crossing the bay, I noticed upon the news-stand a large pile of Collier's, but there was not a single copy of Liberty in sight. Inquiring of the news agent whether or not he kept Liberty, he replied: "NO, they won't let us KEEP it; we hardly put it in until we're sold out!"

Probably not a single person who makes that RUSH for Liberty knows that it is printed under union conditions, while Collier's is not, but, because of the high-grade contents of Liberty and the low price at which it is sold, it is sold out almost as soon as it appears upon the stand. Collier's, upon the other hand, though now selling at the same price as Liberty, five cents, does not sell and is left upon the shelf! You often hear it said that "there is an extra charge for union-made goods, for they cannot be produced so cheaply as the non-union variety." In the case here cited, the price of the two magazines is EXACTLY the same and readers must, as do I, consider Liberty far the better publication, else they would not purchase it and leave the other alone.

Another high-grade magazine, published at the lowest sort of price under union conditions, besides being one that ranks with the best, is Better Homes and Gardens. I am a subscriber to this publication and a "booster" for it, not alone because it is published under union conditions, but also from the fact that there is no other magazine of the sort published at ANY price that is any better. The publishers, Meredith Publications, of Des Moines, Iowa, have a "special introductory" subscription price upon their publication of 50 cents per year, or three years for \$1. There is nothing "cheap" about the publication, at that, it being printed upon fine book paper, with handsome colored cover, and the contents rank with the best of such publications—those costing as much as \$1.50 to \$2.00 per year.

Anyone who owns his home, is "thinking" of doing so, or who is interested in "better homes and gardens" will make no mistake in mailing the publisher \$1 for a three-years' subscription. I, myself, have seen many of these publications, subscribed for one or two costing many times the price, and am now a "booster" for that particular publication, since it came to my notice.

Those who tell you that "union-made goods cost more than the other kind" do not know what they're talking about for, in the two instances cited above, I have mentioned just two publications, the equal of any other of their kind, that are published at most insignificant prices. No difference what sort of publication you desire, of any particular class, whether it be light reading matter and other sorts of fiction or whether it be on mechanical subjects, or on gardening, or any other subject, a publication produced under union conditions may be had, at no greater price.

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HYPROCRISY.

By Billy G. Jones.

Knock and the world will open
To thee its portals wide.
Boost and the world will boost thee
And all thy evils hide.

For the world is like a mirror,
It gives thee look for look.
Or like the hidden echoes,
From the hills across the brook.

Speak softly, therefore, ever,
And smile on one and all,
You'll be a hale good fellow,
And a guest at every ball.

When you go to church on Sunday,
Praise all that's done and said;
For if you criticize them,
They'll think you are ill bred.

Now if you lose your standing,
With Deacons Smith and Brown,
Your life will be a failure,
In any modern town.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of August 7, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Financial Secretary McTiernan excused. Delegate Johnson appointed financial secretary pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, inclosing list of unions contributing to their organizing campaign. From Stage Employees and Water Workers' Unions, inclosing checks for the Father Yorke Memorial Fund. From the Retail Clerks' Union, requesting all unionists when making purchases for Labor Day to patronize only stores that employ union men. From Herman, the tailor, stating that he is using the Custom Tailors' Union Label.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting a boycott on Hoyt's places. From Upholsterers' Union No. 28, requesting that the Sultan Manufacturing Company be placed on the unfair list of this Council. Convention call of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From International Typographical Union, with reference to Collier's, which is printed by non-union men.

Request Complied With—From the Chamber of Commerce, requesting Secretary O'Connell to serve on a citizens' committee for the assistance of Santa Barbara.

Delegates Boyer, Blanchard and Halburg offered the following resolution, which was adopted by unanimous vote.

The resolution reads:

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Labor Council has always taken an advanced and progressive position in civic affairs, particularly as concerns municipal ownership of public utilities; among which problems the purchase of the Market Street Railways system by the city is now proposed; and

WHEREAS, If said street railway system were to be purchased by the city at a price in excess of the actual physical value, the entire Municipal Railway system would be burdened financially so that a six-cent or seven-cent fare would be imposed on the people of San Francisco over the entire system; and

WHEREAS, The principal franchises of the Market Street Railways system begin to lapse in the year 1929 and all its main franchises will expire by the year 1932, and said franchises therefore are valueless at the present time and hereafter; and

WHEREAS, The city charter now permits the purchase of said system on the pay-as-you-go plan without a bond issue;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council does hereby adopt as its principle that the said system shall in any event be only acquired on the pay-as-you-go plan and without any issuance of bonds; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That no purchase contract should be entered into by the city until after the expiration of the principal franchises in 1929 and thereafter, unless a price be obtained at the present time which includes no sum whatever for franchise or other intangible values, but is solely based on the actual physical value of the railway properties; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to His Honor the Mayor, to the Board of Supervisors, the Building Trades Council, and the press; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be sent to the Law and Legislative Committee to report to the Council from time to time all developments.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the compensation to be paid the delegate to the State Federation of Labor be One Hundred and Sixty Dollars. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—The Public Food Stores are unfair; as well as all chain stores. Auto Mechanics—Are starting an organizing drive in conjunction with Machinists No. 68; requested the assistance of everyone to lend a hand. Culinary Workers—Foster's, Compton's and Meyerfeld's restaurants are unfair.

Label Section—Thanked all unions for their co-operation; extend an invitation to all unions to affiliate with the Section.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were drawn for same.

Nominations—There being no further nominations for delegate to the State Federation of Labor Convention, a motion was made that the nominations be closed, and that the secretary cast a ballot for Delegate Maloney; motion carried. Secretary cast a ballot for Delegate Thomas P. Maloney, and the Chair declared him elected to represent this Council at the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

Delegate Paul Scharrenberg addressed the Council on his recent visit to the Hawaiian Islands, as a member of the committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Receipts, \$276.17. Expenses, \$241.52.

Council adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in the San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, August 8, 1925.

Called to order at 8 p. m., Vice President James Gallagher in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—O'Connell, Cook and Stanton excused.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Attendance Record of Delegates—48 present, 43 excused and 97 absent.

Regular order suspended, and the floor given to representatives of the Diamond Jubilee Committee:

Mr. Murray Gray, who stated that the Diamond Jubilee Committee is able to furnish at very low figures flags of various kinds to organizations taking part in the parade.

Mr. F. Weddleton, who explained the popularity voting contest for Queen of the Grand Opening Ball, Saturday evening, September 5, 1925, of California's Diamond Jubilee.

The Joint Committee was of the opinion that these matters come within the exclusive cognizance and action of the individual organizations,

wherefore no action could be taken by this committee.

Communications—From Central Labor Council of Contra Costa county, Richmond, appointing its president, George Grafton, to represent the Council at the meetings of this committee. Received and delegate seated. From Diamond

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Jubilee Committee, official parade line of march and maps outlining same. Filed for future use and reference.

The following will be the line of march of the Labor Day parade: Starting at Embarcadero, at 10 a. m. sharp; going west on Market to Fulton; west on Fulton to Larkin; north on Larkin to McAllister; west on McAllister to Polk; south on Polk to Grove; east on Grove to Market; west on Market to Van Ness avenue; north on Van Ness avenue to Turk, and disband.

Reports of Committees.

Committee of Arrangements—All building trades unions will parade, and only four or five labor council unions are still to be heard from. Parade promises to call out unions fully 100 per cent, for the first time in labor history of the west.

Committee on Hall, Decorations and Entertainment—The following recommendations were submitted in writing: That committee be authorized to engage Uda Waldrop, organist; Charles Bulloiti, tenor, and three others of his quartet at an agreed price of \$150. That a street dance be held on Polk, between Grove and McAllister, music to start at 9:30 for the dancing and furnished by the Diamond Jubilee Committee. That the details of the pageant for the literary exercises in the Auditorium be worked out in co-operation with the Diamond Jubilee Committee. That the decorations of the Auditorium be accepted as furnished by the Jubilee Committee. That M. S. Maxwell be selected as floor manager, and the rest of the entertainment committee as his assistants. Committee will meet again in special session Saturday evening September 5, unless previously called together. Report concurred in.

Committee on Floats—Committee was requested to hold a meeting and arrange for securing sixteen persons for the Title Float.

Committee on Prizes is securing more cups, and expects soon to complete its task.

President Grafton of Central Labor Council of Richmond reported great enthusiasm among the trade unionists of his city, and their co-operation in having them take part in the San Francisco parade on Labor Day. Secretary Spooner of Oakland Central Labor Council also reported further progress made on his side of the bay to swell the San Francisco parade.

Unfinished Business—Matter of selecting the Queen for the Title Float was, on motion, laid over to the next meeting.

New Business—Drawing for positions in the line of the parade.

The first drawing was held to decide which Council is to lead the parade, the San Francisco Labor Council or the Building Trades Council. Mrs. Tina Dierssen was selected to draw the names, and the name of San Francisco Labor Council was drawn for first position, which meant that odd-numbered positions are to be filled by a Labor Council Division of unions, and the even-numbered positions are to be filled by a Building Trades Division, until the number of divisions of a Council are all given a position, surplus divisions of a Council to follow in line thereafter.

A second drawing was held to determine the positions of the various divisions of each Council, and the procedure followed was to draw first the name of a Labor Council division, then the name of a Building Trades division, and so alternately in succession.

As several unions in the Labor Council group had requested the privilege of being placed near the head of the parade, by reason of the necessity of their members to return to work immediately after parading, a motion was duly made and carried that the Theatrical Federation and such unions be given first place in the line of Labor Council divisions, and that these latter

drop back one number among themselves to allow for this change of position.

According to custom the parade will be made up of nine divisions, six Labor Council divisions and three Building Trades divisions, and each division is to assemble at the usual point assigned for its division number during former parades starting at the foot of Market street.

The result of the above two drawings, as modified by the above mentioned motion, together with the assigned places of assembly, is as follows:

Formation of Labor Day Parade.

First Division—Theatrical Federation. Forms on north corner of Market and Embarcadero, north on Embarcadero.

Second Division—District Council of Painters. Forms on south corner of Market and Embarcadero, south on Embarcadero.

Third Division—Provision Trades. Forms at Market and Steuart, south on Steuart.

Fourth Division—Building Trades, Miscellaneous. Forms at Market and Spear, south on Spear.

Fifth Division—Allied Printing Trades. Forms at California and Drumm, north along Drumm.

Sixth Division—District Council of Carpenters. Forms at Market and Main, south on Main.

Seventh Division—Labor Council, Miscellaneous. Forms at Pine, Market and Davis, north along Davis.

Eighth Division—Joint Council of Teamsters. Forms at Market and Beale, south on Beale.

Ninth Division—Iron Trades Council. Forms at Market and Fremont, south on Fremont.

It was moved and carried that the Sailors' Union Drill Team be given a position at the head of the parade.

The Joint Committee adjourned at 9:35 p. m. to meet again next Saturday evening, August 15, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally submitted,

A. G. GILSON, Secretary.

BRYAN FRIEND OF LABOR.

(By International Labor News Service.)

"Many conflicting estimates will be made on the life and work of the late William Jennings Bryan, but all of these must include a high morality and a demand that this cleanliness be carried into our political and social life," said Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in commenting on Mr. Bryan's death. He continued:

"His voice was always heard in favor of remedial legislation urged by organized labor. His most effective work along this line was in conference. Few know of his effective activity in behalf of the Clayton amendment to the anti-trust law, more than ten years ago. At that time President Wilson was pressed to oppose the amendment by every reactionary element in the country. This included members of his own party. With every power at their command, they developed an atmosphere hostile to the amendment for the purpose of diluting its force and weakening its purpose.

"Officers of the A. F. of L. appealed to Mr. Bryan, who was then Secretary of State. It was he who strengthened the President and took the position that the declaration of the administration party favored the amendment, and evasion must not be countenanced.

"Thirty years ago he publicly declared that workers were entitled to a trial by jury in contempt cases. He opposed a bill reported by Senator David B. Hill of New York, which made such trial optional with the court. Mr. Bryan opposed the bill and insisted that a trial by jury should be granted as a matter of right rather than a matter of grace. 'It is dangerous to leave such a question to the discretion of the courts,' he said.

"In October, last year, the United States Su-

preme Court sustained Mr. Bryan's position (Michaelson case).

"Mr. Bryan had the courage of his convictions and as such his example could well be emulated by every citizen who possesses ideals."

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OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30**Brief Items of Interest**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Ernest M. Barnstorf of the chauffeurs, Jacob A. Kirby of the cooks, William T. Boyce of the molders.

The silver jubilee celebration of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, held last Saturday night in the Civic Auditorium, was well attended and proved a most enjoyable affair. Besides the forms of amusement provided, short and interesting addresses were delivered by Michael Casey, president of the union since its organization; John P. McLaughlin, secretary ever since the charter was granted, and John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, and a charter member of the union. The achievements of the organization during the twenty-five years were set forth by the speakers and presented a proud array of facts.

The Labor Council has placed the Los Angeles Baseball Club on the unfair list upon request of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and all members of unions and their friends are urged to refrain from patronizing the games when that club is playing in San Francisco. The same action is being taken by organized labor in all cities of the Pacific Coast League. Make it effective.

The Labor Day Committee will meet again tomorrow night in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The line of march and the positions of the different divisions in the parade

are given elsewhere in this issue of the Labor Clarion.

A big Diamond Jubilee picnic and out-door gathering will be held by the Retail Clerks, Shoe Clerks and Grocery Clerks' unions of San Francisco and Oakland at Fairfax Park, Marin county, Sunday, September 13. This annual affair of the organizations promises to eclipse all former events of this character and will be a fitting finale to the California Diamond Jubilee. A most excellent program of athletic sports, dancing, racing, and other amusements, including a Cinderella contest for a beautiful pair of slippers, is being arranged by the committee in charge, for which several valuable prizes have been secured from various merchants. Boats will leave Sausalito Ferry, foot of Market street, every half hour for the picnic grounds. The proceeds of this eve t will be used for the purpose of making a special drive for a stronger organization of this craft, and a more general institution of the 6 o'clock closing of the retail stores. More union clerks are needed, and you can give your help by coming to the picnic and helping the good work along, while having a good time as well.

The union label teaches us to think only of the best, to work only for the best, to expect only the best.

BOXING
Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

WILLIAM T. BOYCE DEAD.

Last Friday, at his home in Berkeley, William T. Boyce, pioneer member of the San Francisco Molders' Union, passed away. Thirty-five or forty years ago Boyce was one of the leading active spirits in the local labor movement and rendered service of a high degree not only to the molders and the iron trades, but to the movement as a whole in this section of the country, and though he had not been active in the movement for many years he never lost his interest and never overlooked an opportunity to be helpful wherever possible. For many years he had been United States Immigration Commissioner for this port, having been transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., about four years ago. About two years after the change he found it necessary to retire because of failing health and previous to his death he had been living quietly in Berkeley in an endeavor to recuperate. His funeral was held last Monday on the other side of the bay and was very largely attended by trade unionists from this city, particularly by those who knew him during his career of activity in the labor movement. His valuable advice will be missed by the labor movement of the Pacific Coast.

PATERNALIST PLANS.

The next congress will be flooded with paternalistic legislation backed by privilege, according to Huston Thompson, member of the Federal Trade Commission. Huston made this statement in an interview with the Colorado Labor Advocate, official paper of the State Federation of Labor. While monopoly is shrieking against paternalism, it is preparing to more thoroughly centralize government that rulership by the people may be wiped out.

Maneuvering by the money interests during the past several months has placed them in a position of power, the federal commissioner declared, and they will lose no time to have legislation enacted which will permit them to legally maintain that power.

This tendency is shown by the majority members of the Federal Trade Commission, who ruled that any firm found violating an anti-trust law would simply be reprimanded secretly and allowed to continue business after promising to "never, never do it again."

The majority also ruled that no charges against a business concern can be investigated unless there is a joint resolution of both houses of Congress providing for such investigation. Mr. Thompson pointed out that this would virtually tie the hands of the commission as a joint resolution is very rare, if possible at all.

Under such a condition it would be necessary to prove a corporation guilty of a violation before an investigation could be started to prove it—an absurd situation.

Citizens are urged to note that the men who denounce centralization and paternalism in government never introduce legislation to check this tendency. On the contrary, they always vote for it.

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